

CHAPTER I—PROCLAMATIONS

Proclamation 3823

MODIFYING PROCLAMATION 3279 ADJUSTING IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

WHEREAS, pursuant to section 2 of the act of July 1, 1954, as amended (72 Stat. 678), and section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 877), findings and determinations have been made that adjustments in the imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products were necessary so that such imports would not threaten to impair the national security, such adjustments have been made by Proclamation 3279¹ (24 F.R. 1781) and modified by Proclamation 3290 (24 F.R. 3527), Proclamation 3328 (24 F.R. 10133), Proclamation 3386 (25 F.R. 13945), Proclamation 3389 (26 F.R. 507, 811), Proclamation 3509 (27 F.R. 11985), Proclamation 3531 (28 F.R. 4077), Proclamation 3541 (28 F.R. 5931), Proclamation 3693 (30 F.R. 15459), Proclamation 3779 (32 F.R. 5919), Proclamation 3794 (32 F.R. 10547), and Proclamation 3820 (32 F.R. 15701); and

WHEREAS, I find and determine that the provisions in Proclamation 3279, as amended, respecting allocations of imports into Puerto Rico and shipments from Puerto Rico to Districts I-IV should be made applicable with respect to District V, in the interests of effective administration in District V of the program established by that proclamation; and

WHEREAS, I find and determine that authority should be provided for the making of allocations based upon exports of finished products and petrochemicals without impairing the objectives of Proclamation 3279, as amended; and

WHEREAS, I find and determine that in view of the disruptions to petroleum supply and transport occasioned by the recent Middle East crisis, the Secretary of the Interior should be authorized to make certain adjustments with respect to allocations of imports and licenses for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products; and

¹ 3 CFR, 1959-63 Comp., p. 11.

WHEREAS, imports of liquids derived from tar sands are in effect imports of petroleum, I find and determine that imports of such liquids should be subject to the provisions of Proclamation 3279, as amended:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, including section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, do hereby proclaim that:

1. Effective with respect to the allocation period beginning April 1, 1968 paragraph (c) of section 2 of Proclamation 3279, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

(c) The Secretary, having taken into account the standards prescribed for allocation of imports of crude oil and unfinished oils into Puerto Rico, any actions taken pursuant to section 4, and shipments from Puerto Rico into Districts I-IV and into District V, shall establish for each allocation period a maximum level of imports into Puerto Rico of crude oil and unfinished oils which, in his judgment, is consonant with the objectives of this proclamation. The maximum level of imports of finished products into Puerto Rico for a particular allocation period shall be approximately the level of such imports during all or part of the calendar year 1958 as determined by the Secretary to be consonant with the purposes of this proclamation or such higher level as the Secretary may determine is required to meet a demand in Puerto Rico for finished products that would not otherwise be met.

2. Effective with respect to the allocation period beginning January 1, 1968 subparagraph (1) of paragraph (b) of section 3 of Proclamation 3279, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

(b) (1) With respect to the allocation of imports of crude oil and unfinished oils into Districts I-IV and into District V such regulations shall provide, to the extent possible, for a fair and equitable distribution among persons having refinery capacity in these districts in relation to refinery inputs (excluding inputs of crude oil or unfinished oils imported pursuant to clause (4) of paragraph (a) of section 1). The Secretary may by regulation also provide for the making of allocations of imports of crude oil and unfinished oils into Districts I-IV and into District V to persons having petrochemical plants in these districts in relation to the outputs of such plants or in relation to inputs to such plants (excluding inputs of crude oil or unfinished oils imported pursuant to clause (4) of paragraph (a) of section 1). Provision may be made in the regulations for the making of such allocations on the basis of graduated scales. Notwithstanding the levels prescribed in section 2 of this proclamation, the Secretary may also by regulation make such provisions as he deems consonant with the objectives of this proclamation for the making of allocations of imports of crude oil and unfinished oils into Districts I-IV and into District V to persons who manufacture from crude oil and unfinished oils (other than crude oil or unfinished oils imported pursuant to clause (4) of paragraph (a) of section 1) and who export finished products and petrochemicals, subject to such designations as the Secretary may make. Provision shall be made in the regulations for the

gradual reduction of historical allocations made on the basis of the last allocations of imports of crude oil under the Voluntary Oil Import Program: *Provided*, That provision shall be made for a more rapid reduction of historical allocations based on allocations made under the Voluntary Oil Import Program which reflected imports of crude oil in the category now covered by clause (4) of paragraph (a) of section 1: *Provided further*, That the regulations shall provide that no further reduction shall be made in a historical allocation of the class mentioned in the preceding proviso if the reduction provided for the next allocation period would result in a reduced historical allocation which is smaller than an allocation for the same period would be if computed (for the purposes of comparison only) on the basis of a total of refinery inputs (of the holder of the historical allocation) which includes inputs of crude oil and unfinished oils imported pursuant to clause (4) of paragraph (a) of section 1.

3. Effective with respect to shipments made during the calendar year 1968 from Puerto Rico to District V, subparagraph (2) of paragraph (b) of section 3 of Proclamation 3279, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

(2) Such regulations shall provide for the allocation of imports of crude oil and unfinished oils into Puerto Rico among persons having refinery capacity in Puerto Rico in the calendar year 1964 on the basis of estimated requirements, acceptable to the Secretary, of each such person for crude oil and unfinished oils. The regulations shall provide also that if, during a period comprising the same number of months as an allocation period and ending three months before the beginning of the allocation period, any such person ships to Districts I-IV or to District V unfinished oils or finished products (other than residual fuel oil to be used as fuel) or sells unfinished oils or finished products (other than residual fuel oil to be used as fuel) which are shipped to Districts I-IV or to District V in excess of the volume of unfinished oils or finished products (other than residual fuel oil to be used as fuel) which he so shipped or which he sold and were so shipped during the year 1965, the person's allocation for the next allocation period shall be reduced by the amount of the excess. In addition, the Secretary may provide by regulation for the making, in instances in which the Secretary determines that such action would not impair the accomplishment of the objectives of this proclamation, of allocations of imports of crude oil and unfinished oils into Puerto Rico to persons as feedstocks for facilities which will be established or for the operation of facilities which are established and which in the judgment of the Secretary will promote substantial expansion of employment in Puerto Rico through industrial development, and such regulations shall provide for the imposition of such conditions and restrictions upon such allocations as the Secretary may deem necessary to assure that any imports so allocated are used for the purposes for which an allocation is made and that the holder of such an allocation fulfills commitments made in connection with the making of the allocation.

4. Effective with respect to the allocation period beginning January 1, 1968 a new subparagraph (6), reading as follows, is added to paragraph (b) of section 3 of Proclamation 3279, as amended:

(6) Because of disruptions in petroleum transport and supply resulting from recent actions in the Middle East, the Secretary is authorized to provide that persons who did not fully utilize licenses to import crude oil and unfinished oils which were issued under allocations made in Districts I-IV and in District V for the allocation period January 1, 1967 through December 31, 1967 may utilize such licenses during the calendar years 1968 and 1969 and that persons who did not fully utilize licenses to import finished products other than residual fuel oil to be used as fuel which were issued under allocations made in Districts I-IV and in District V for the allocation period January 1, 1967 through December 31, 1967 may utilize such licenses during the calendar year 1968, and notwithstanding the levels established in section 2 of this proclamation, the Secretary is authorized to make such adjustments in allocations of imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products as he deems necessary.

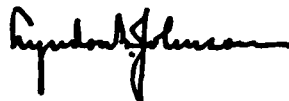
5. Effective with respect to the allocation period beginning January 1, 1968 paragraph (f) of section 9 of Proclamation 3279, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

(f) "crude oil" means crude petroleum as it is produced at the well-head and liquids (under atmospheric conditions) that have been recovered from mixtures of hydrocarbons which existed in a vaporous phase in a reservoir and that are not natural gas products and the initial liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands.

6. Effective with respect to the allocation period beginning January 1, 1968 a new paragraph (i), reading as follows, is added to section 9 of Proclamation 3279, as amended:

(i) As used in paragraph (g) and paragraph (h) of this section, the term "petroleum oils" includes liquid hydrocarbons derived from crude oil.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3824

AMERICAN HEART MONTH, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Heart and blood vessel diseases continue to be our Nation's number one killer.

More than fourteen and a half million American adults definitely have heart disease. It is suspected that another thirteen million are similarly afflicted. Heart and circulatory diseases take more lives in

our country every year than all other causes of death combined. Their legacy is pain, disability and sorrow in millions of families. Their cost to the nation exceeds twenty-five billion dollars annually.

In recent years physicians and medical scientists have scored impressive gains in the struggle against heart and blood vessel disease. In the past year alone there have been new breakthroughs in heart surgery, and new triumphs in drug treatment. These and a host of other developments will save the lives of many men and women, and lengthen the lives of many more. The outlook is brighter for heart victims everywhere.

Yet our great advances cannot obscure the magnitude of the task that still confronts us. We have far to go before we eliminate diseases of the heart and blood vessels as serious threats to life and health.

Tomorrow's advances—like today's achievements—will depend upon expanded programs of research, training, education, and service. For leadership in this critical effort, we shall look, as we have in the past, to the American Heart Association and other private and professional groups, to the National Heart Institute and the Heart Disease Control Program of the Public Health Service. Together, these constitute a creative partnership of government and private endeavor, dedicated to a common purpose and sustained by a concerned citizenry.

With the unremitting support of all Americans, we can move ahead, a triumph at a time, toward ending the threat of heart and circulatory disease to the well-being of our people.

The Congress, by a joint resolution approved December 30, 1963 (77 Stat. 843), requested the President to issue annually a proclamation designating February as American Heart Month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of February 1968 as American Heart Month, and I invite the Governors of the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and officials of other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to issue similar proclamations.

I urge the people of the United States to give heed to the nationwide problem of the heart and blood vessel diseases, and to support all essential programs required to bring about its solution.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3825**RED CROSS MONTH, 1968****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

On every battlefield, a flag of mercy flies. Its white field bears a Red Cross—the universal symbol of human compassion.

Under that flag, there are no enemies, no racial or religious animosities. There are only brothers.

The flag of the Red Cross flies in thousands of American cities and communities. Thirty million Americans are Red Cross members. Their support is an affirmation of the fundamental humanity of the American people.

In the tragedy and loneliness of war, the Red Cross is a familiar friend and companion to our men and women in uniform. It is with them in Vietnam, in 27 other nations where Americans serve, and in our bases at home.

Not only war, but trials of storm and earthquake, flood and fire, summon the Red Cross to service. Wherever disaster strikes, the Red Cross is there with food, shelter and relief from suffering—as it was last year in the ravaged valleys and lowlands of Alaska and Texas.

And every day of the year, the Red Cross serves all America with its programs to provide blood, and to teach first aid, water safety, and citizenship to tomorrow's citizens.

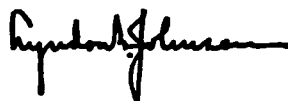
This year the demands on the Red Cross—and its financial needs—will be exceptionally heavy. It must continue to serve our fighting men, to keep ready to assist the victims of disaster, and to maintain its life-saving work in our communities.

To meet these needs, this March the American Red Cross will conduct a special SOS (Support Our Servicemen) Campaign.

Its success concerns all of us—for the mission of the American Red Cross is the mission of all America.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America and Honorary Chairman of the American National Red Cross, do hereby designate March 1968 as Red Cross Month. I strongly urge all Americans to heed the special SOS (Support Our Servicemen) campaign by volunteering their time and to contribute what they can.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of February in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3826**NATIONAL POISON PREVENTION WEEK, 1968****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

Each year, half a million Americans—most of them children—accidentally swallow substances that could kill or injure them.

Two familiar substances—medicine and household products—are among the most dangerous causes of accidental poisoning among children. Both are valuable assets in our homes—when used as directed. Yet both are a potential danger—a danger no more remote than the unknowing grasp of a small child.

The federal government, together with State and local agencies, private industry, and professional and civic organizations, has tried to alert Americans to the dangers that lie on the shelves of a careless home. Since 1962, when we first called national attention to this threat, deaths by accidental poisoning among children under five years of age has declined 20 percent.

I recently signed into law a bill to establish a National Commission on Product Safety whose job it will be to identify dangerous household products.

We must do more. We need to be much more alert to the dangers of accidental poisoning. And we need to learn more about how to treat it.

To stimulate public interest in this problem, I am designating the third week in March as National Poison Prevention Week, as requested by Congress.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning March 17, 1968, as National Poison Prevention Week.

I direct the appropriate agencies of the Federal Government, and I invite State and local governments and organizations, to participate actively in programs designed to promote better protection against accidental poisonings, particularly among children.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3827**LULAC WEEK****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

February 17 will mark the thirty-ninth anniversary of the founding of the League of United Latin American Citizens, popularly known as LULAC.

LULAC is a nonprofit, nonpolitical civic organization interested in the progress and advancement of Latin Americans in this country. Its dedicated members work with young Americans of Spanish-speaking background to:

- train them to become citizens.
- provide them with educational opportunities.
- promote the highest standards of patriotism among them.

In recognition of these and other civic contributions of LULAC, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved February 10, 1968, has requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the period February 11 through 17, 1968, as LULAC Week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week of February 11 through February 17, 1968, as LULAC Week, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.

**Proclamation 3828****LAW DAY, U.S.A., 1968****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

On May 1, we will observe Law Day, U.S.A.—the day set aside each year by Congress in recognition of the fundamental importance of the rule of law to our nation.

The law we recognize and respect is not the mere exercise of power. It is not just a device to enforce the status quo. Law is a process of continuous growth that allows the creation of new rights for all men through a deliberative, democratic process. It is a system that permits existing rights to be protected, injustices to be remedied, and disputes to be resolved, without recourse to self-defeating violence.

That is the meaning of the theme of Law Day, 1968—"Only a lawful society can build a better society."

I commend all those members of the bar, the bench and the law enforcement system who work to improve the performance of this system—to make it more just, more effective, and more responsive to our people's needs.

America is grateful to them for their efforts to improve and extend legal services to the poor; to streamline the machinery of our courts; and to defend our society against crime and lawlessness.

I call upon every citizen to assist these efforts in his own community. I deem it the duty of each man and woman to honor the law, and to work within it and through it for civil order and social justice.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby request the observance of Wednesday, May 1, 1968, as Law Day in the United States of America.

I commend the organized bar for fostering the annual observance of Law Day. I urge each citizen to join in that observance by making a personal commitment

- to obey the law
- to respect the rights of others
- to aid law-enforcement officers
- to uphold the judgments of the courts.

As requested by the Congress, I suggest that our people observe Law Day with appropriate ceremonies and observances, through public bodies and private organizations, in schools and other suitable places; and I call upon public officials to display the nation's flag on public buildings on that day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3829

AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The history of the United States is not a record of blind forces sweeping human beings relentlessly along to an unknown destiny. It is the story of countless individuals whose success and sacrifice converted an idea into a free nation.

The heritage of liberty we enjoy was brought by men and women who dared the unknown, who tamed the wilderness, and gave their lives on fields of battle.

We honor them by remembering their deeds—and by telling their story to each succeeding generation.

The study of American history reveals the experience of shared endeavor, hardship, joy, and triumph which binds us together as a nation. Understanding that experience can give us the wisdom and courage to meet our present trials—and unite us in the face of tomorrow's challenges.

In recognition of this, the Congress by a joint resolution approved November 28, 1967, has designated February 1968 as American History Month and has requested the President to issue a proclamation inviting the people of the United States to observe that month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, invite the people of the United States to observe February 1968 as American History Month in schools and other suitable places with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3830

NATIONAL FARM SAFETY WEEK, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

When our Nation was very young, a man wrested a living from the land as best he could. His tools were primitive, his productivity low. He was fortunate if he could feed his family and have a little left over to sell.

Today the technological revolution has made the American farmer food supplier to the world. His produce feeds his family, his neighbors, his countrymen, and thousands abroad. Yet that same revolution has brought unforeseen dangers. Modern farming is a complex and highly skilled profession. It is also a hazardous one.

Agriculture currently ranks third among our industries in accidental death rate. Thousands of farm residents are killed every year in accidents. More than 700,000 others are disabled. The cost to the Nation in dollars is almost \$2 billion. The cost in anguish is incalculable.

This shameful waste must stop. It will stop when safety has become the conscious concern of all who work to produce America's great agricultural abundance.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby call on the people of the Nation to observe the week of July 21, 1968, as National Farm Safety Week. I urge all persons who live on farms, and those persons and groups serving or allied with agriculture, to intensify their individual efforts to curtail and halt accidents where and when possible at work, in homes, at recreation, and on public roads.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3831

SAVE YOUR VISION WEEK, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Each year more than 30,000 Americans become blind. Early detection and proper treatment would prevent half of these tragedies.

Those who act in time can often protect the irreplaceable gift of eyesight. Eye examinations, beginning during preschool years and continuing periodically through life, can detect sight defects early enough for treatment.

For example, preschool checks can help prevent one-eye blindness from amblyopia later in life. Periodic examinations of adults can reveal elevated pressure within the eye soon enough to prevent blindness from glaucoma.

Every American should make a habit of regular eye examinations. For persons who cannot secure proper vision care on their own, assistance is offered by public and private health agencies.

To emphasize the importance of regular eye care, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved December 30, 1963 (77 Stat. 629), requested the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the first week in March of each year as Save Your Vision Week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning March 3, 1968, as Save Your Vision Week, and I invite the Governors of the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and officials of other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to issue similar proclamations.

I also call upon the communications media, the medical, optometric, and other health care professions, as well as all private and public agencies concerned with the improvement and preservation of sight, to join in public activities that will impress upon all Americans the importance of maintaining good vision and of participating in programs to protect vision.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3832

NATIONAL SAFE BOATING WEEK, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Each year more and more Americans go boating in their leisure hours. If we are to prevent the needless loss of life and property, this increasing traffic on our waterways must be accompanied by greater awareness of safe boating practices.

The principal agent of boating accidents last year was a careless operator. The most common errors were overloading or improper loading of small boats—mistakes easily avoided by the boatowner who understands his boat, its machinery, and its operation.

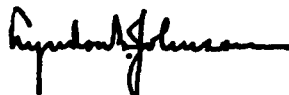
An aggressive and comprehensive program of safety education—supported, where necessary, by law enforcement—can reduce the rate of boating accidents, and make boating what it should be: a purely pleasant recreation.

Recognizing the need for emphasis on boating safety, the Congress of the United States, by a joint resolution approved June 4, 1958 (72 Stat. 179), has requested the President to proclaim annually the week which includes July 4 as National Safe Boating Week:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning June 30, 1968, as National Safe Boating Week.

I also invite the Governors of the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to provide for the observance of this week.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 28th day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3833**SENIOR CITIZENS MONTH, 1968****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

The respect we show for older Americans is not an act of charity. It comes from the recognition that this generation owes all it possesses to those who have borne responsibility in years past.

We have not always recognized the debt we owe them. It was only three decades ago, with the passage of the original Social Security Act in President Roosevelt's administration, that we first began to respond effectively to our continuing national obligation.

In recent years we have begun to make up this moral deficit:

- This year 24 million older Americans will receive the highest level of Social Security benefits in the history of the program—thanks to the 13 percent increase in benefits we passed last year. *Ninety* percent of our citizens aged 65 and over are now eligible for retirement benefits under Social Security. Millions of older people have been lifted out of conditions of poverty by increased Social Security benefits. Nearly every one of the 78 million wage earners working today has a future retirement protected by Social Security.
- Through Medicare, adopted in 1965, we have at last guaranteed adequate health care to our older citizens—a minimal standard of civilization and decency which required 30 years to achieve. More than 19 million older Americans are now covered by Medicare. During its first year of operation—in fiscal 1967—it paid hospital bills for over 4 million people, and doctor bills for more than 7 million. And it is now providing home health services and other assistance for half a million more.
- Since 1963, we have increased the quality and quantity of housing for our senior citizens. Today the Federal commitment in special housing programs for older citizens totals some \$3 billion.
- Under the Older Americans Act, passed in 1967, we have increased educational, recreational, and health services. Today that program includes 650 individual local projects reaching older people in their home communities across the land.
- Demonstration projects are showing us how to make important advances in nutrition, education, transportation and leisure time activities. We are steadily increasing the number of professionally trained individuals who work with and for the elderly.
- We are increasing opportunities for our elder citizens to make use of their talents and experience. Today older Americans serve with great distinction in the VISTA, SCORE, the Foster Grandparent Program, the Peace Corps, and in many community projects and programs of voluntary agencies.

—In 1967 we enacted long-overdue legislation which prohibits discrimination because of age in employment.

This is an extraordinary record of achievement in so short a time. I am proud of it, as every American should be.

But we are still far from the day when we can be satisfied with our achievements. Our goal must be to give each man and woman the opportunity to make his years of retirement also years of accomplishment and meaning, good health and economic security.

Perhaps the greatest need of age is the need to know that one's contributions are still valued. In a society where youth is so highly prized, older men and women need to know that their wisdom and experience are also important to their fellow citizens. Their contributions are one of our nation's most valuable assets—a resource that should be celebrated by every generation of Americans.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the month of May 1968 as Senior Citizens Month.

I call upon the Federal, State and local governments, in partnership with private and voluntary organizations, to join in community efforts to give further meaning to the continuing theme of this special month: MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF THE LATER YEARS.

Let special emphasis this year be placed on making known the contributions that older Americans are making to our welfare. Let us demonstrate the greatness of our society by bringing new meaning and new vigor to the lives of our elders, who built the framework of our present prosperity and greatness.

I invite the Governors of the States, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and appropriate officials in other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, to join in the observance of Senior Citizens Month.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3834

NATIONAL DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION DAY AND NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION WEEK, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

One hundred years ago, an American travelling from San Francisco to New York went by ship to Central America, crossed the Isthmus by mule and wagon, and four weeks later arrived at his destination.

One year later, with the completion of our first transcontinental railroad, he could travel in relative comfort from California to New York in ten days.

This revolution in transportation was one of the principal causes and opportunities for the rapid progress of our Nation—the taming of a vast continent with a rapidity which astounded the countries of Europe and continues to amaze historians.

The history of our country cannot be separated from the story of our transportation—nor can its future. We look today to the leaders of our transportation industry for the imagination and enterprise which, in the past, did so much to make our Nation great.

While the Government of the United States must continue to play a key partnership role in the improvement and expansion of our transportation system, basic decisions on investment and operation are made by private industry. This partnership between Government and industry forms one of the most critical elements of our economic system.

This partnership will be called upon in the future to meet even greater challenges than ever before.

To call public attention to the contributions of this great industry—and to the challenges it faces—the Congress, by a joint resolution approved May 16, 1957 (71 Stat. 30), has requested the President to proclaim annually the third Friday of May of each year as National Defense Transportation Day, and by a joint resolution approved May 14, 1962 (76 Stat. 69), has requested the President to proclaim annually the week of May in which that Friday falls as National Transportation Week, as a tribute to the men and women who, night and day, move our goods and our people throughout the land and around the world.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Friday, May 17, 1968, as National Defense Transportation Day, and the week beginning May 12, 1968, as National Transportation Week.

I urge our people to participate with representatives of the transportation industry, our armed services, and other governmental agencies in the observance of these occasions through appropriate ceremonies.

I also invite the Governors of the States to provide for the observance of National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week in a way that will give the citizens of each community the opportunity to recognize and appreciate fully the vital role our great and modern transportation system plays in their lives and in the defense of the Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3835**SMALL BUSINESS WEEK, 1968****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

Today the United States possesses the strongest, most dynamic economy in man's history—an economy created by wise use of the system of free, competitive enterprise.

Throughout the development of our dynamic marketplace, the small businesses of America have been the building blocks of our economic structure. The creative abilities and diversified commercial efforts of small businessmen have fostered the innovative genius that has always been the hallmark of American economic progress.

Today there are more than five million small businesses in the United States, supplying many of the goods and services of our communities while providing a variety of job opportunities to local citizens. Perhaps even more important, small business continues to offer the citizen who has the talent, the will—and the chance—a means of fulfilling his dream of taking a meaningful, productive role in our national life.

Your Government has recognized the importance of each of these contributions of the small businessman, and through the Small Business Administration:

- offers counsel and economic assistance to owners of small businesses;
- provides financial assistance and guarantees rental payments to energetic citizens seeking to bring more business and more jobs into poverty-locked ghettos;
- aids small firms in competing for government contracts;
- seeks ways of protecting small firms against criminal acts.

These programs, as expanded by the Small Business Act Amendments I signed last fall, help insure that small business will continue to provide a reservoir of economic opportunities for our nation. It is appropriate that all citizens share in an expression of our national appreciation of the present, and the historic, contributions of the small businessman to our economic development.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning May 12, 1968 as Small Business Week, and I urge industrial and commercial organizations, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and other public and private organizations to participate in ceremonies recognizing the significant contributions, past and present, of small business to our land, our culture, and our ideals.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3836**CANCER CONTROL MONTH, 1968****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

This year, more than 900,000 Americans will be treated for cancer, and more than 300,000 will die.

Medical science will save 200,000 cancer patients in 1968. But another 100,000 persons, who might have been saved by earlier treatment using the skills we now possess, will be lost.

Cancer continues to be our second deadliest disease—and the affliction people fear more than any other.

Progress against so formidable an enemy has been slow, but significant. Our research has led to many encouraging achievements:

- The survival of many children with acute leukemia for periods of two to three years, and in some instances five or more years, gives us renewed hope that this terrifying disease can be conquered.
- More than 50 percent of patients treated with intensive doses of X-ray for localized Hodgkins disease have been cured.
- New techniques, involving the concentration of drugs in brain tumors, have stimulated the search for better drugs to treat these cancers.
- Malignant tumors of the eye have been cured in many patients by combined radiation, surgery, and drug treatment, without loss of useful vision.

The incidence and death rates for cancer, however, continue to increase. We must redouble our support of the scientists, physicians, and health agencies who are battling this malignant public enemy.

To impress upon our people the urgency of the cancer problem, a joint resolution of Congress adopted March 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 148), requested the President to issue annually a proclamation setting aside the month of April as Cancer Control Month.

ACCORDINGLY, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of April 1968 as Cancer Control Month; and I invite the Governors of the States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to issue similar proclamations.

I also ask the medical and allied health professions, the communications industries, and all other interested persons and groups to unite during the appointed month in public reaffirmation of this Nation's efforts to control cancer.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3837**WORLD TRADE WEEK, 1968****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

A new era of world trade is opening. The challenges are great—the opportunities unlimited.

The United States must meet the challenges, and seize the opportunities to increase our economic growth and the well-being of our citizens.

The United States also has heavy responsibilities in preserving a favorable trade balance and maintaining the soundness of the free world monetary system. The United States dollar is, at present, the cornerstone of that system. Its strength abroad depends on keeping our foreign earnings and spending in reasonable balance.

In recent years our outflow of dollars has far exceeded the inflow, and we have a dangerous deficit in our international accounts. This situation cannot be allowed to continue.

That is why we have taken action this year to bring our balance of payments closer to equilibrium. The measures we have undertaken will insure the continued strength of the dollar.

An essential element of this program is the expansion of our exports of goods and services to bring in more dollars.

Last year saw new records in United States trade. We exported *\$31 billion* worth of our merchandise, *\$2 billion* more than the year before. We also provided the greatest market ever for the products of other nations, importing *\$27 billion* worth of goods.

But we must sell even more overseas. The great success of the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations offers us this opportunity.

The fruits of the Kennedy Round, which produced the broadest reduction in import duties in history, will be vast new trading opportunities for the United States and for other countries.

The tariff concessions cover \$40 billion in world trade. Other countries granted the United States concessions on some \$8 billion of our industrial and agricultural products—more than one-fourth of our total exports. We reduced duties on about the same volume of our imports. The United States and other major trading nations put the first stage of these reductions into effect this year.

If we are to take advantage of these new opportunities to increase our sales abroad, we must do everything possible to make our goods better and less expensive and to make them available in foreign markets.

We must make every effort to insure stable prices in order to meet foreign competition at home and abroad.

Our success depends on the prompt enactment of legislation now before the Congress. First and foremost, the penny-on-a-dollar tax bill is the key element in our prudent program to restrain inflation and

strengthen our competitive position in world markets. My recommendations to strengthen the financing of our exports and the promotion of our sales abroad are also vital to the long-run improvement we can and will achieve.

World trade joins nations in economic progress. It creates more jobs, encourages investments, and raises family incomes. It makes more consumer goods available and at lower prices. It allows nations to make more productive use of their manpower and machines.

The gains won at Geneva last summer moved the world closer to the healthy trading conditions on which the prosperity of many nations depends.

We look forward, too, to increasing trade in peaceful goods and technology with the Soviet Union and other Eastern European nations as a positive contribution to mutual trust, fruitful cooperation, and lasting peace.

Our objective must be to take advantage of the new trading opportunities to sell our goods abroad.

In 1968, World Trade Week has greater significance than ever before.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 19, 1968, as World Trade Week; and I request the appropriate Federal, State, and local officials to cooperate in the observance of that week.

I also urge business, labor, agricultural, educational, professional, and civic groups, as well as the people of the United States generally, to observe World Trade Week with gatherings, discussions, exhibits, ceremonies, and other appropriate activities designed to promote continuing awareness of the importance of world trade to our economy and our relations with other nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3838

NATIONAL SCHOOL SAFETY PATROL WEEK, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

For nearly fifty years, voluntary school safety patrols have performed a distinguished service to other children going to and from school. The volunteer patrol has not only safeguarded countless young lives; it has, by example, taught obedience to traffic laws and the observance of safe pedestrian practices.

During this period of almost half a century, more than sixteen million youngsters have given freely of their time that their fellow students might walk to school safely.

With the encouragement and assistance of the schools, parent-teacher associations, police and traffic engineers, motor clubs, and others, the School Safety Patrol Program has helped bring about a significant improvement in the traffic death and injury rates of school children.

To give well-earned recognition to the accomplishments and efforts of school safety patrols, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved March 29, 1968, has designated the second week of May of 1968 as National School Safety Patrol Week, and has requested the President to issue a proclamation calling for its observance.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon the people of the United States to observe the week of May 5 to 11, 1968, as National School Safety Patrol Week, with ceremonies and activities designed to give honor and recognition to school patrols. I urge that the future success of the patrol program be assured by the continuing support of the general public.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3839

DEATH OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

The heart of America grieves today. A leader of his people—a teacher of all people—has fallen.

Martin Luther King, Jr., has been struck down by the violence against which he preached and worked.

Yet the cause for which he struggled has not fallen. The voice that called for justice and brotherhood has been stilled—but the quest for freedom, to which he gave eloquent expression, continues.

Men of all races, all religions, all regions must join together in this hour to deny violence its victory—and to fulfill the vision of brotherhood that gave purpose to Martin Luther King's life and works.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States, do call upon all Americans to observe Sunday next, the seventh day of April, as a day of national mourning throughout the United States. In our churches, in our homes, and in our

private hearts, let us resolve before God to stand against divisiveness in our country and all its consequences.

I direct that until interment the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff on all buildings, grounds and naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions.

I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same length of time at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3840

LAW AND ORDER IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

WHEREAS I have been informed that conditions of domestic violence and disorder exist in the District of Columbia and threaten the Washington metropolitan area, endangering life and property and obstructing execution of the laws, and that local police forces are unable to bring about the prompt cessation of such acts of violence and restoration of law and order; and

WHEREAS I have been requested to use such units of the National Guard and of the Armed Forces of the United States as may be necessary for those purposes; and

WHEREAS in such circumstances it is also my duty as Chief Executive to take care that the property, personnel and functions of the Federal Government, of embassies of foreign governments, and of international organizations in the Washington metropolitan area are protected against violence or other interference:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do command all persons engaged in such acts of violence to cease and desist therefrom and to disperse and retire peaceably forthwith.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
4:02 P.M.

Friday, April 5, 1968.



Proclamation 3841**LAW AND ORDER IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

WHEREAS the Governor of the State of Illinois has informed me that conditions of domestic violence and disorder exist in and about the City of Chicago in that State, obstructing the execution and enforcement of the laws, and that the law enforcement resources available to the City and State, including the National Guard, have been unable to suppress such acts of violence and to restore law and order; and

WHEREAS the Governor has requested me to use such of the armed forces of the United States as may be necessary for those purposes; and

WHEREAS such domestic violence and disorder are also obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States, including the protection of federal property in and about the City of Chicago:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Chapter 15 of Title 10 of the United States Code, do command all persons engaged in such acts of violence to cease and desist therefrom and to disperse and retire peaceably forthwith.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
1:00 A.M.
April 7, 1968.

Proclamation 3842**LAW AND ORDER IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

WHEREAS the Governor of the State of Maryland has informed me that conditions of domestic violence and disorder exist in and about the City of Baltimore in that State, obstructing the execution and enforcement of the laws, and that the law enforcement resources available to the City and State, including the National Guard, have been unable to suppress such acts of violence and to restore law and order; and

WHEREAS the Governor has requested me to use such of the armed forces of the United States as may be necessary for those purposes; and

WHEREAS such domestic violence and disorder are also obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States, including the protection of federal property in and about the City of Baltimore:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Chapter 15 of Title 10 of the United States Code, do command all persons engaged in such acts of violence to cease and desist therefrom and to disperse and retire peaceably forthwith.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
10:12 P.M.
April 7, 1968.

Proclamation 3843

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL SAVE YOUR BREATH MONTH

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Most of us never think about how we breathe. Those who have never fought for air take breathing for granted. Yet increasing numbers of Americans every year face the prospect of a chronic chest or lung disease that can turn this normally easy act into a struggle for life.

An estimated 10 million Americans are afflicted by emphysema, asthma, and other crippling respiratory ailments. These chronic diseases combine to rank tenth on the list of the Nation's killers. Almost a third of the deaths that occur among our infants under one year old are caused by a respiratory disease—often within the first 28 days of life.

Twenty years ago, 2,300 people died in one year from emphysema and chronic bronchitis. In 1965, the number was more than ten times as high; unless this rate is checked, it is estimated that the number this year will exceed 40,000.

Emphysema attacks its victims in the prime of life and removes experienced and productive workers from the Nation's labor force. In a year, as many as 19,000 new emphysema victims are so badly disabled as to become eligible for disability insurance benefits under our Social Security programs—\$90 million in disability benefits are paid annually to those who have been afflicted by this disease.

More than 5 million Americans are suffering from asthma. It kills several thousands of us every year.

The National Jewish Hospital in Denver, Colorado, has led the Nation in the care and treatment of those afflicted by chronic respiratory diseases. It has helped focus our attention on the need for research and specialized facilities for those who suffer from these afflictions.

The need for research is urgent. Our United States Public Health Service is working diligently to solve some of the tragic riddles of chest and lung disease. The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases is a leader in this research. Many private facilities are deeply involved in this work with the help of public and private grants.

The need for more treatment and rehabilitation facilities also is urgent. The National Center for Chronic Disease Control, for instance, is developing treatment methods capable of restoring a considerable measure of self-sufficiency to those who have been rendered nearly helpless because of shortness of breath brought on by severely advanced emphysema. These rehabilitation techniques are in need of nationwide application.

In order to emphasize the major public health problem presented by chronic respiratory diseases, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved April 5, 1968, has requested the President to issue a proclamation designating April 1968 as National Jewish Hospital Save Your Breath Month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the month of April 1968 as National Jewish Hospital Save Your Breath Month, and I urge the people of the United States to learn the danger signs of chronic respiratory diseases, to seek prompt medical help, and to observe appropriate medical safeguards for their respiratory health.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3844

PAN AMERICAN DAY AND PAN AMERICAN WEEK, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

A year ago, the Presidents of the American Republics and the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago met at Punta del Este—to chart the course of the Alliance for Progress for the next “Decade of Urgency”.

They proclaimed "their decision to achieve to the fullest measure the free, just, and democratic social order demanded by the peoples of the Hemisphere".

This demand calls for revolutionary change—within a democratic framework—of economic, social and political institutions to permit the full participation of the people in all aspects of national life.

In affirming their dedication to such change the Presidents at Punta del Este said:

"We will modernize the living conditions of our rural populations, raise agricultural productivity in general, and increase food production for the benefit of both Latin America and the rest of the world.

"We will vigorously promote education for development.

"We will harness science and technology for the service of our peoples.

"We will expand programs for improving the health of the American peoples.

"We will lay the physical foundations for Latin American economic integration through multinational projects.

"Latin America will create a common market.

"We will join in efforts to increase substantially Latin American foreign-trade earnings.

"Latin America will eliminate unnecessary military expenditures."

We have been true to these resolves:

- The Inter-American Cultural Council has approved a program and Special Fund to modernize teaching methods in Latin America, and to forge regional cooperation in science and technology for development.
- Food production in Latin America during 1967 showed an overall increase of 6 percent over 1966.
- The International Coffee Agreement, further strengthened by the creation of a Coffee Diversification Fund, holds the promise of protection against disastrous price fluctuations.
- Additional resources for the Inter-American Development Bank and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration has enabled these institutions to finance more roads, power projects and telecommunications to draw the people of Latin America closer together.
- With the organization of the Andean Development Corporation, the Governments of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela have taken an important step toward a common market for all of Latin America.
- The Central American Common Market and the Latin American Free Trade Area have established a consultative mechanism looking toward gradual combination of the two trading areas into the Latin American Common Market.

- The Inter-American Export Promotion Center, by stimulating the sale of Latin American manufactured products, will increase foreign-trade earnings and thus provide more jobs and higher income for more people.

These and other dynamic advances tell the story of common action to make the promise of a better life a reality for more people—in more jobs, increased educational opportunities, higher income, expanding food supplies, fuller participation in the political process, and greater human dignity.

The promise of the Americas is to establish in this Hemisphere societies free from the fear of want, ignorance, prejudice and disease. We know from what 450 million Americans have accomplished to date that this vision is within the reach of our generation. To make it a reality, we must rededicate our energies, our skills and our commitments to the process of peaceful—but revolutionary—change.

So I ask the people of the United States to ally themselves firmly with their Government in these crucial years, and to become active partners and participants in the continuing fulfillment of the historic pledge of Punta del Este to the Hemisphere that is our home.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Sunday, April 14, 1968, as Pan American Day, and the week beginning April 14 and ending April 20 as Pan American Week; and I call upon the Governors of the fifty States of the Union, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the officials of all other areas under the flag of the United States to issue similar proclamations.

Further, I call upon this Nation to rededicate itself to the fundamental goal of the inter-American system, embodied in the Charter of the Organization of American States, the Charter of Punta del Este, and the Declaration of American Presidents: social justice and economic progress within the framework of individual freedom and political liberty.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of April in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3845**LOYALTY DAY, 1968****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

Ten years ago, Congress set aside May 1st of every year as Loyalty Day—a time for all Americans to reaffirm their devotion to our national ideals.

This year Loyalty Day comes at a time when the most cherished beliefs of our Nation are being put to stern tests. It is a time when all of us should think deeply upon our principles, reaffirm their essential integrity, and bear witness to them in our lives.

We believe in freedom. So loyally let us act to make men free.

We believe in peace. So let us pursue it along every road of honor.

We believe in equality. So let us do what we must to assure it for all.

We believe in justice. So let us revere and uphold the law upon which justice rests.

Moreover, we believe these principles are compatible. Freedom need not be sacrificed for peace, nor equality sought at the expense of justice.

Yet their achievement is not easy. It will come only if we are a people so united in our beliefs that we are not divided in our loyalties.

On Loyalty Day, 1968, every American should pause to look within himself and put a measure to the depths of his beliefs. Then let us act upon them, a free and united people, loyal as always to our heritage as Americans.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do call upon the people of the United States, and upon all patriotic, civic, and educational organizations, to observe Wednesday, May 1, 1968, as Loyalty Day, with appropriate ceremonies in which all of us may join in a reaffirmation of our loyalty to the United States of America.

I also call upon appropriate officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on that day as a manifestation of our loyalty to the Nation which that flag symbolizes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3846**WHITE CANE SAFETY DAY, 1968****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

"Mobility" is a precious word to the sightless. The blind person who can move about with ease and confidence has access to people and places that immeasurably stretch his horizons and broaden his experience. With his energies freed, his imagination, too, can soar. Often the key to this mobility is a simple White Cane.

The White Cane enables the visually deprived to overcome his handicap and conquer his environment. With the White Cane, he can detect steps, obstacles, and dangers which bar his way. When he has mastered the special technique required for traveling with a cane, he can make his way without assistance to his job or other destination with remarkable confidence and speed.

Yet the blind person making his way alone over today's hazardous streets requires confidence, not only in his own skill and judgment, but also in his fellow citizens. To every blind person walking with the aid of a White Cane, any moving object or person is a potential threat to his safety. To proceed with confidence, the blind pedestrian must know that those about him will understand the meaning of his cane and will yield the right-of-way.

So that Americans—and especially motorists—may more fully appreciate the significance of the White Cane, and the need to exercise caution and courtesy when approaching persons carrying a White Cane, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved October 6, 1964 (78 Stat. 1003), has requested that the President proclaim October 15 of each year as White Cane Safety Day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 15, 1968 as White Cane Safety Day.

I call upon all our citizens to join in this observance, that blind persons in our society may continue to enjoy the greatest possible measure of personal independence.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 22nd day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3847
NATIONAL MARITIME DAY, 1968
By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

To sustain our Nation's strength through trade and to fulfill our international commitments throughout the world, we rely heavily on the men and ships of the American Merchant Marine.

Our merchant ships are an essential part of the transportation bridges that extend from communities in America to those in Europe and Asia—and to our servicemen and women wherever they stand in freedom's defense.

They have carried more than 20 million tons of food, weapons, and supplies to our fighting men in Vietnam.

Last year alone, they delivered about 4 million tons of wheat to our friends in need in foreign lands.

In the same year, they transported 12 million tons of our products to our trading partners abroad—and returned with 10 million tons of their goods for our people's use.

America's present position as the world's greatest trading power grows from its early tradition, when a strong merchant fleet carried the commerce of a young nation to the seaports of the old world.

The imagination, daring and farsightedness of that fleet was exemplified by the SS *Savannah*, which in 1819 became the first steamship to cross the Atlantic.

It is in honor of that historic voyage that the Congress in 1933 designated May 22 as National Maritime Day and requested the President to issue a proclamation annually in observance of that day, to remind Americans of the importance of the merchant fleet to our national life.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby urge the people of the United States to honor our American Merchant Marine on Wednesday, May 22, 1968, by displaying the flag of the United States at their homes and other suitable places, and I request that all ships sailing under the American flag dress ship on that day in tribute to the American Merchant Marine.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 22nd day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3848**MOTHER'S DAY, 1968****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

The hope, the courage, and the faith that guide us through all our lives are priceless gifts that go back in time beyond our first recollections. They were given us by our mothers and enriched with each passing year.

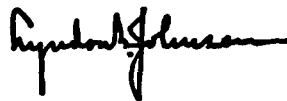
To the extent that each of us makes use of these gifts, our adult lives will reflect our faith, our compassion, and our strength to meet our problems and obligations, and to deal with them wisely and justly in the finest traditions of our national character. Thus the training and love that we receive from our mothers play mighty roles in determining the quality of our adult lives—individually, and as a Nation.

Once each year, our Nation sets aside a special day to pay tribute to our mothers. This day, pursuant to a joint resolution of the Congress approved on May 8, 1914, falls each year on the second Sunday of May.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby request that Sunday, May 12, 1968, be observed as Mother's Day, and I direct the appropriate officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on that day.

Let us pay a special tribute to those courageous mothers of our gallant fighting men on the battlefields of Vietnam. Let us honor both mother and son for their personal commitment to honor and duty that reflects the Nation's dedication to a search for a lasting peace.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.

**Proclamation 3849****CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA, DAY****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

This year will mark the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the City of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

As one of the original thirteen colonies, North Carolina—and particularly the people of Mecklenburg County—played an important role in our early struggle for freedom.

The historical background and dynamic growth of Charlotte are typical of our Nation. It is fitting, therefore, that recognition be given to the bicentennial anniversary of Charlotte—the Queen City. To this end, the Congress, by a joint resolution of May 13, 1968, has designated May 20, 1968, as Charlotte, North Carolina, Day, and has requested the President to issue a proclamation calling for the appropriate observance of that day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby invite the people of the United States to observe Charlotte, North Carolina, Day, May 20, 1968, with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3850

PRAYER FOR PEACE, MEMORIAL DAY, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On Memorial Day, we remember our debt to those who have died so that we might live in freedom.

We remember also those Americans who today, at home and in the lands of our allies, stand guard against all who threaten our freedom.

On this Memorial Day, we who remain free by the sacrifice of the dead and the service of the living will requite our debt to both with thoughts and acts of gratitude and love.

And we will gain renewed inspiration from their sacrifice—to push forward with the task of trying to bring about a just and enduring peace by every reasonable means.

The Congress, by joint resolution of May 11, 1950 (64 Stat. 158), has requested the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe each Memorial Day as a day of prayer for permanent peace and designating a period during such day when the people of the United States might unite in such supplication.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Memorial Day, Thursday, May 30, 1968, as a day of prayer for permanent peace, and I designate the hour beginning in each locality at eleven o'clock in the morning of that day as a time to unite in such prayer.

I urge the press, radio, television, and all other information media to cooperate in this observance.

And I urge all Americans, wherever they may be on this designated day, to join their prayers to the Almighty to bestow upon this Nation the blessing of peace restored and lasting among all the nations of the world.

On this Memorial Day—as a special mark of respect to the memory of the gallant Americans who have sacrificed their lives in Vietnam, so that this Nation might live to be for all people everywhere a symbol of peace and justice and freedom—I direct that the flag of the United States be flown at half-staff during the entire day, instead of during the customary forenoon period, on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal Government throughout the United States and all areas under its jurisdiction and control.

I also request the Governors of the States and of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the appropriate officials of all local units of government to direct that the flag be flown at half-staff on all public buildings during that entire day, and request the people of the United States to display the flag at half-staff from their homes for the same period.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3851

CENTENNIAL OF THE SIGNING OF THE 1868 TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE NAVAJO INDIAN TRIBE AND THE UNITED STATES

By The President of The United States of America

A Proclamation

The Navajo Indian Tribe of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah signed a final peace treaty with the United States in 1868. This treaty, signed by 29 Navajo headmen and 10 officers of the United States Army on June 1, 1868, officially recognized the sovereignty of the Navajo Tribe.

This treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States on July 23, 1868, and was proclaimed by President Andrew Johnson on August 12, 1868.

The terms of the treaty and its mutual acceptance brought to an end a tragic four-year period of suffering, hardship, deprivation, and exile of the Navajo Tribe from its usual tribal area to detention at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, on the banks of the Pecos River.

This is the centennial year of the signing, ratification, and proclaiming of the 1868 treaty. In the intervening 100 years, the number

of Navajos has increased from about 8,350 to more than 100,000. And, contrary to the general trend toward reduction of tribal land holdings, the Navajo lands have increased from about 3.5 million acres in 1868 to about 12 million acres. The tribe is now the Nation's largest in number and resides on the largest reservation.

The tribe's forest industries, oil and mineral wealth, agriculture, arts and crafts, and the recent welcome to the reservation of nationally known manufacturing firms, make the Navajos an outstanding example of a people who have moved with the new century while still holding fast to their Indian identity, ancient beliefs, and creeds.

I recited the progress of the Navajos earlier this year when I spoke by telephone to Indian leaders and supporters gathered at a dinner in Gallup, New Mexico, formally launching observance of the Navajo centennial year.

Last month I mentioned progress of the Navajos in the message I sent to the Congress on the Indian American—the Forgotten American.

Now, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved May 17, 1968, has requested the President to designate the calendar year 1968 as the centennial of the signing of the peace treaty of 1868. I am happy to honor this request.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the year 1968 as the centennial of the signing of the 1868 Treaty of Peace between the Navajo Indian Tribe and the United States; and I call upon the Governors of the States, mayors of cities, and other public officials, as well as other interested persons, organizations, and groups to observe this centennial year of a progressive tribe of Indian Americans with appropriate celebrations and ceremonies.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3852

CITIZENSHIP DAY AND CONSTITUTION WEEK, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On September 17, 1787, the Founding Fathers signed the United States Constitution—the charter of a government founded upon the will of the governed, and consecrated to the preservation of freedom, equality, and justice.

For 181 years, our constitutional government has remained strong and vigorous in the protection and advancement of our fundamental rights and privileges.

We have received a magnificent heritage: a heritage of law and freedom, of order and liberty. To our generation, as to all others in the nearly two centuries of the American past, falls the task of guarding that heritage for ourselves and those who will follow us.

If we seek to suppress individual rights in the quest for order, we shall betray our democratic heritage.

If we confuse individual rights with license, we shall leave a disordered land to later Americans, a land where the rights of no one can be truly secure.

Our Constitution, as it has developed through amendment and interpretation over 181 years, is a powerful star by whose light we chart the course of order and liberty.

The Congress has wisely made provision for an annual rededication to the principles and ideals of the Constitution. By a joint resolution of February 29, 1952 (66 Stat. 9), the Congress designated the seventeenth day of September of each year as Citizenship Day, not only to commemorate the signing of the Constitution on September 17, 1787, but also to honor those citizens who came of age or were naturalized during the year. By a resolution of August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 932), the Congress requested the President to designate the week beginning September 17 of each year as Constitution Week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, call upon the appropriate officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on Citizenship Day, September 17, 1968. I urge Federal, State, and local officials, as well as all religious, civic, educational, and other interested organizations, to arrange meaningful ceremonies on that day to inspire all our citizens to pledge themselves anew to the service of their country and to the support and defense of the Constitution.

I also designate the period beginning September 17 and ending September 23, 1968, as Constitution Week; and I urge the people of the United States to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities in their schools and churches, and in other suitable places, to the end that they may have a better understanding of the Constitution and of the rights and responsibilities of United States citizenship.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3853**DEATH OF ROBERT F. KENNEDY****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation****TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:**

A noble and compassionate leader, a good and faithful servant of the people, in the full vigor of his promise, lies dead from an assassin's bullet.

The tragedy and the senseless violence of Robert F. Kennedy's death casts a deep shadow of grief across America and across the world.

This is a moment for all Americans to join hands and walk together through this dark night of common anguish into a new dawn of healing unity.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States, do call upon all Americans to observe Sunday next, the ninth day of June, as a day of national mourning in his memory throughout the United States. In our churches, in our homes, and in our hearts let us resolve before God and before each other that the purpose of progress and justice for which Robert F. Kennedy lived shall endure.

I direct that until interment the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff on all buildings, grounds and naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions.

I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same length of time at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 6, 1968.

Proclamation 3854**FLAG DAY AND NATIONAL FLAG WEEK, 1968****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

On June 14, 1777, in Philadelphia, the Continental Congress raised a symbol of hope and freedom for our infant Nation. It resolved that

our flag should be a banner of thirteen alternating red and white stripes, with thirteen white stars in a field of blue.

The United States flag has become an inspiration not to one people alone, but to millions abroad who seek justice and equality.

It flies above a land, and represents a people, blessed by fortune and labor to know prosperity and promise beyond any in the history of man.

Yet it has too often been carried into battle, or lowered to mark tragedy.

It is our task to work toward the day when it may be raised above a land in peace, a land of genuine equality and dignity, a land of justice under law—a land where neither violence nor oppression holds sway.

We should revere our flag, and the dream it represents. And we should re-dedicate ourselves to achieving that just and peaceful America over which it may proudly wave.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning June 9, 1968, as National Flag Week. I direct the appropriate Government officials to display the flag on all Government buildings during the week. And on Flag Day, June 14, I urge all Americans to fly the flag.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3855

AMENDING PROCLAMATION NO. 3385, DESIGNATING RESTRICTED WATERS UNDER THE GREAT LAKES PILOTAGE ACT OF 1960

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

WHEREAS, pursuant to section 3(a) of the Great Lakes Pilotage Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 259; 46 U.S.C. 216a(a)), the President designated and announced by Proclamation No. 3385¹ of December 22, 1960, those United States waters of the Great Lakes in which registered vessels of the United States and foreign vessels are required to have in their service a United States registered pilot or a Canadian registered pilot for the waters concerned;

¹ 3 CFR, 1959-1963 Comp., p. 101; 25 F.R. 13681.

WHEREAS the functions, powers, and duties of the Secretary of Commerce under the Great Lakes Pilotage Act of 1960 were transferred to and vested in the Secretary of Transportation by section 6(a)(4) of the Department of Transportation Act (80 Stat. 931; 49 U.S.C. 1655(a)(4)); and

WHEREAS, having due regard to the public interest, the effective utilization of navigable waters, marine safety, and the foreign relations of the United States, I find that an adjustment should be made in the prescribed boundaries of District 3:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, including section 3(a) of the Great Lakes Pilotage Act of 1960, do hereby proclaim that Proclamation No. 3385 is hereby amended as follows:

1. The third paragraph is amended by deleting the words "Secretary of Commerce" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Secretary of Transportation".

2. Subparagraph (3) of the third paragraph is amended to read as follows:

"(3) *District 3.* All United States waters of the St. Marys River, Sault Sainte Marie Locks and approaches thereto between latitude 45°59' N. at the southern approach and longitude 84°33' W. at the northern approach."

These amendments shall be effective thirty days after the date of this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3856

PROCLAMATION AMENDING PART 3 OF THE APPENDIX TO THE TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES WITH RESPECT TO THE IMPORTATION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

WHEREAS, pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 624), limitations have been imposed by Presidential proclamations on the quantities of certain dairy products which may be imported into the United States in any quota year; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with section 102(3) of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, the President by Proclamation No. 3548 of

August 21, 1963, proclaimed the additional import restrictions set forth in part 3 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States; and

WHEREAS the import restrictions on certain dairy products set forth in part 3 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States as proclaimed by Proclamation No. 3548 have been amended by Proclamation No. 3558 of October 5, 1963, Proclamation No. 3562 of November 26, 1963, Proclamation No. 3597 of July 7, 1964, section 88 of the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 950), Proclamation No. 3709 of March 31, 1966, and Proclamation No. 3790 of June 30, 1967; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to said section 22 the Secretary of Agriculture has advised me there is reason to believe that the dairy products described hereinafter are being imported, and are practically certain to be imported, under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with the price support program now conducted by the Department of Agriculture for milk and butterfat, and to reduce substantially the amount of condensed and evaporated milk and cream processed in the United States from domestic milk and butterfat; and

WHEREAS, under the authority of section 22, I have requested the United States Tariff Commission to make an investigation with respect to this matter; and

WHEREAS the Secretary of Agriculture has determined and reported to me that a condition exists with respect to condensed and evaporated milk and cream, classifiable for tariff purposes under items 115.30, 115.35, and 115.40 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States which requires emergency treatment and that the limitations, hereinafter set forth, on the quantities of such dairy products which may be imported in a quota year should be imposed without awaiting the recommendations of the United States Tariff Commission with respect to such action; and

WHEREAS I find and declare that condensed and evaporated milk and cream classifiable for tariff purposes under items 115.30, 115.35, and 115.40 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States are being imported and are practically certain to be imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective or materially interfere with the price support program now conducted by the Department of Agriculture for milk and butterfat, and to reduce substantially the amount of condensed and evaporated milk and cream processed in the United States from domestic milk and butterfat; and that a condition exists with respect thereto which requires emergency treatment and that the limitations, hereinafter set forth, on the quantities of such dairy products which may be imported in a quota year should be imposed without awaiting the recommendations of the United States Tariff Commission with respect to such action; and

WHEREAS I find and declare that for the purpose of the first proviso of section 22(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended,

the representative period for imports of such articles is the calendar year 1967; and

WHEREAS I find and declare that the imposition of the import restrictions hereinafter proclaimed is necessary in order that the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of such articles will not render or tend to render ineffective or materially interfere with the price support program now conducted by the Department of Agriculture for milk and butterfat, or reduce substantially the amount of condensed and evaporated milk and cream processed in the United States from domestic milk and butterfat;

NOW THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me as President, and in conformity with the provisions of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, and the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, do hereby proclaim that part 3 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States is amended as follows:

- (1) item 950.00 is renumbered 949.80.
- (2) item 949.90 is added following item 949.80, which reads as follows:

949.90 Milk and cream, condensed or evaporated, classifiable for tariff purposes under items 115.30, 115.35, and 115.40 :

For the 12-month period ending December 31, 1968, the quantity entered on or before the date of this amendment, plus the following quantities :

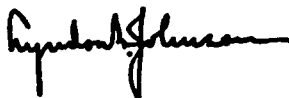
Country of Origin	Evaporated		Condensed	
	In Airtight Containers	Other	In Airtight Containers	Other
Netherlands----	604,500 lbs ----	None-----	169,000 lbs-----	None.
Canada-----	35,000 lbs-----	None-----	1,096,000 lbs----	2,500 lbs.
Denmark-----	5,500 lbs-----	None-----	667,000 lbs-----	None.
W. Germany----	11,000 lbs-----	None-----	None-----	None.
Australia-----	None-----	None-----	101,000 lbs-----	None.
Other-----	None-----	None-----	4,000 lbs-----	None.

For each subsequent 12-month period, the following quantities :

Country of Origin	Evaporated		Condensed	
	In Airtight Containers	Other	In Airtight Containers	Other
Netherlands----	1,209,000 lbs----	None-----	338,000 lbs-----	None.
Canada-----	70,000 lbs-----	None-----	2,192,000 lbs----	5,000 lbs.
Denmark-----	11,000 lbs-----	None-----	1,334,000 lbs----	None.
W. Germany----	22,000 lbs-----	None-----	None-----	None.
Australia-----	None-----	None-----	202,000 lbs-----	None.
Other-----	None-----	None-----	8,000 lbs-----	None.

Pending Presidential action upon receipt of the report and recommendation of the Tariff Commission with respect thereto, the quotas established by item 949.90 shall be applicable to articles entered in the 12-month period beginning January 1, 1968, and in each subsequent 12-month period. Such quotas shall not be applicable to quantities of articles covered by item 949.90, which were exported to the United States prior to the date of this amendment but not entered prior to the date of this amendment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3857

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

WHEREAS the joint resolution approved July 17, 1959 (73 Stat. 212) authorizes and requests the President of the United States of America to issue a proclamation each year designating the third week in July as "Captive Nations Week" until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world; and

WHEREAS human freedom, national independence, and justice are fundamental rights of all peoples; and

WHEREAS the enjoyment of these rights, to which all peoples justly aspire, remains severely limited or denied in many areas of the world; and

WHEREAS the United States of America, in keeping with the principles on which it was founded, has sought consistently to promote the observance of fundamental human rights throughout the world;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning July 14, 1968 as Captive Nations Week.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3858**FAMILY REUNION DAY****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

Since the founding of the Republic, the American family has been a source of individual strength and national stability.

These are times, however, that test the unity of family life. Progress—social, economic, and technological—has brought with it new mobility that tends to separate the members of affluent families.

For millions of other Americans, poverty, discrimination and the spiritual deprivation of slum life have strained the cohesion of family units past the breaking point. Many young people are growing up without the shaping example of a firm, responsible, and caring male in the household. There are strengths within almost all families, whether or not headed by a father; but history and instinct tell us that a society that does not encourage responsible fatherhood will pay for its failure in later generations. For that reason, action to extend job opportunities, to improve education and housing, and to end discrimination in all its forms is vital to stronger family life—and ultimately to a more just and peaceful nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution 165, do hereby designate Sunday, August 11, 1968, as Family Reunion Day, and I urge all the people of the United States to support those actions that will strengthen the American family, and to celebrate this day with such ceremonies as will reemphasize our continuing belief that family life is the highest and most enduring product of our civilization.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.

**Proclamation 3859****SALUTE TO EISENHOWER WEEK****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

Few men in history have contributed as much to their country and to the world as has General Dwight David Eisenhower.

As Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces in World War II, his leadership, resolution, and personal courage guided us to victory and to peace.

Following World War II, he served as the first Supreme Allied Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in Europe, and demonstrated an unrivaled capacity to create a united military organization.

During eight years as President of the United States, he enhanced his reputation as a leader of nations; a program of lasting international cooperation was inaugurated in his administration.

General Eisenhower is recognized as one of the most popular and respected living Americans—admired and loved by his fellowmen not only as an outstanding military leader and statesman, but also as one whose character and high principles serve as a standard for all citizens.

It is fitting that on the occasion of General Eisenhower's 78th birthday on October 14, 1968, we pay tribute to this great American. To this end, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved July 18, 1968, has requested the President to designate the week of October 13, 1968, as Salute to Eisenhower Week. It is my pleasure to do so.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week of October 13, 1968, as Salute to Eisenhower Week, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3860

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Fire is the third largest cause of accidental death in America—and deaths from fire increased again last year.

The cost of homes and businesses which went up in flames last year is estimated to exceed \$2 billion.

These tragic deaths and huge property losses constitute a shameful waste—which can and must be reduced.

The Fire Research and Safety Act of 1968 was a first step toward better trained and better equipped firefighters and modern firefighting techniques. But while such legislation can provide the technical know-how which will help to reduce our fire losses, fires can be prevented only when each citizen actively cooperates and earnestly supports the efforts of his community fire department.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning October 6, 1968 as Fire Prevention Week.

I urge all groups involved in fire safety activities, such as the National Fire Protection Association, and State and local governments to observe Fire Prevention Week and to motivate all citizens toward year-round fire prevention activity.

I also direct the Federal Fire Council and all other Federal agencies to assist in this program so as to stop this shameful waste of lives and property caused by preventable fires.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3861

PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHY WEEK

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

There is scarcely a single field of human endeavor which has not been influenced in some way by photography. In addition to its traditional role as a chronicle of family history and personal remembrance, photography:

- documents and reports current events, at home and abroad, in war and peace.
- assists scientists in such vital fields as astronomy, biology and physics, ocean exploration, and outer space.
- serves commerce and industry in advertising and manufacturing.
- contributes to the national security.
- provides visual aids for general and specialized educational purposes.
- aids law enforcement agencies by providing identification and fingerprint photographs.

More than 150,000 men and women are engaged as professional photographers in these various fields of endeavor. To recognize their contributions to our culture and to our economy, the Congress has requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the week of August 4 through August 10, 1968, as Professional Photography Week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week of August 4 through August 10 as Professional Photography Week, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3862

GENERAL PULASKI'S MEMORIAL DAY, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On October 11, 1779, Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski died from wounds received during the siege of Savannah, Georgia. His death ended a career of brilliant leadership and courage in the service of freedom and independence.

He was not born in the land he learned to love so well. As a young man in exile from his own country, Count Pulaski joined the Continental Army, was appointed a brigadier general and commander of cavalry, and distinguished himself in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He raised and commanded a corps known as the Pulaski Legion.

On November 29, 1779, the Continental Congress, in recognition of his service and sacrifice, resolved that a monument should be erected to this brave son of Poland.

On the one hundred and eighty-ninth anniversary of his death, it is fitting that we commemorate General Pulaski for his devotion to our Nation, as a continuing example to all men who strive toward the goals of freedom and justice.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America do hereby designate Friday, October 11, 1968, as General Pulaski's Memorial Day; and I direct the appropriate Government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on that day. I also invite the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies in schools, churches, and other suitable places.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3863**AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK, 1968****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

Education—universal, equal, and excellent—is a goal which we have cherished since our country's birth.

In the last decade, however, we have sought to fulfill this goal with greater zeal, greater commitment, and greater success than at any period in our history.

We began with new laws, creating the legal authority to translate our vision of educational opportunity into reality. This year we celebrate the 10th anniversary of the first great new Federal education law, the National Defense Education Act.

This historic law—and dozens which have followed it—has already had a profound effect on American life, and has increased immeasurably our most precious resource: the knowledge and understanding of our people.

To encourage and strengthen America's national fervor for education and to broaden support for America's schools and colleges, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the period of November 10 through November 16, 1968, as American Education Week.

It is my deep conviction that our noblest national task is to lead each citizen to fulfill his own potential. In the belief that our national strength derives from the strength of individual citizens, I call upon every American to work toward an even better educational system in America—a system which will truly deepen and enrich American thought, and truly ennoble life for every man.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of August in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.

**Proclamation 3864****"STAY IN SCHOOL"****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

We can be proud that the percentage of school-aged children dropping out of school has decreased steadily in recent years. But too many children still do not complete their high school education. This year, an estimated 800,000 youth will not return to their high school classrooms in the fall.

A high school education is no guarantee of success. But it is an important first step on the road to a fuller life. Unfortunately, those who are most economically disadvantaged are most likely to drop out of school. By doing so they cripple their capacity for escaping the cycle of poverty. The future of the nation itself is mortgaged to higher welfare and dependency costs—and to costly remedial measures that must repair the damage of early failures to stay in school.

While those who abandon their classrooms have much in common, their reasons for leaving are very individual. Our response must be equally personal. A parent, a teacher, a friend, a volunteer, can make all the difference to a lonely or frustrated young person. Schools themselves must make every effort to encourage regular attendance—by making the classroom experience as relevant and interesting to their students as possible.

To emphasize the importance of this task, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim a national “Stay in School” campaign.

I call upon the American people to make this campaign successful by ensuring that the schools in their communities are responsive to the needs of all their young people.

I ask young and old alike to participate personally in this campaign through their schools, their organizations, their local governments.

Whenever any one of us is in a position to help a youngster to stay in school—through individual counsel, encouragement and assistance—I most earnestly urge him to do so.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3865

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH WEEK, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

A well-nourished, healthy, intelligent child is the most precious asset America can possess.

It is vitally important, therefore, that every American child be offered an adequate diet and taught good food habits, no matter where he lives, or how much or little his parents earn.

The National School Lunch Program is a major factor in achieving this goal. For 22 years this Program—a Federal-State-local activity—

has helped millions of youngsters obtain low-cost lunches at school. In the 1968-69 school year, nearly 20 million children are expected to benefit.

But many children still are seriously malnourished—because their families lack knowledge of a good diet or money to buy one. The consequences of malnourishment are often poor health and diminished intellectual powers.

To help prevent these human tragedies, the Nation will put still more money and manpower into teaching good nutrition and providing new and expanded food services for children. These services will include more free or reduced-price lunches in needy areas, breakfasts at school for more children, and food services for children not yet in school or in day care centers.

In recognition of the value and achievements of the National School Lunch Program, the Congress, by a joint resolution of October 9, 1962 (76 Stat. 779), has designated the seven-day period beginning on the second Sunday of October in each year as National School Lunch Week, and has requested the President to issue annually a proclamation calling for the observance of that week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, call upon the people of the United States to observe the week beginning October 13, 1968, as National School Lunch Week, with ceremonies and activities designed to increase public understanding and awareness of the significance of the National School Lunch Program and other food service programs to the child, to the home, to the farm, to industry, and to the Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3866

NATIONAL HIGHWAY WEEK, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In 1968, for the first time in our history, Americans will drive their cars and trucks more than one trillion miles in a single year.

Our highways give the American people a personal mobility unequaled in history. They permit more of our youth to get an education; they give workers greater opportunity for jobs; they are essential in providing goods and services; and they broaden opportunities for recreation.

While highways serve our economic and private needs, their planning and construction involve major social responsibilities. If highways are to benefit all the people, they must serve and enhance our total environment. This presents a challenge and an opportunity to officials at every level of government to see that highway development makes a positive contribution toward meeting both the transportation and the environmental needs of our people. In particular, we must assure fair treatment of those necessarily displaced by highway construction.

The Federal Government is concerned both with improving the quality of highway transportation and with achieving the social good that is implicit in the highway program.

We are striving to reduce the awful toll in death and injury on our highways by applying scientifically sound countermeasures.

We are working to improve the efficiency of the urban roads and streets we already have, as an alternative to expensive new construction.

We are focusing more attention on the overall interaction between highways and their environment, including the beauty of the roadsides.

In all these endeavors, we are working in partnership with State and local governments in the finest tradition of democratic government. The achievements of this partnership should be recognized by every American who benefits from them.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning September 22, 1968, as National Highway Week, and I urge Federal, State, and local officials, as well as highway industry and other organizations, to hold appropriate ceremonies during that week in recognition of what highway transportation means to our Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3867

NATIONAL FARM-CITY WEEK, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The last third of the 20th century will add another 100 million Americans to today's population. The quality and quantity of our resources in the 21st century will depend on how well we plan uses for our nation's countryside, and how successfully we develop town and country economies.

Individual lives will be shaped, too, by whether our core cities are restored—and whether suburban growth is translated into durable and desirable forms of community development.

Our major tools for achieving these goals are:

- an agricultural capacity for abundance never before attained by any nation.
- a vigorous economy with a gross national product this year of around 850 billion dollars, the largest in the world.

There is a third requirement, however, without which our economic strength cannot effectively transform our environment for the benefit of our people. It is our people's will to do so—to use our prosperity as an instrument of progressive change. Because of the need to generate increased interest in improving our environment and increasing opportunities for all Americans, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week of November 22 through November 28, 1968, as National Farm-City Week, and I call upon citizens throughout the nation to participate in observance of that week.

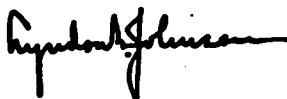
I request that leaders of farmers' organizations, business groups and labor unions, youth and women's clubs, civic associations, and all consumers join in this observance to increase public appreciation of the strong interests shared by rural and urban Americans.

I urge the Department of Agriculture, land-grant colleges and universities, the cooperative extension service, and all appropriate Government officials to cooperate with national, state, and local organizations in carrying out programs to observe National Farm-City Week, including public meetings and exhibits, and press, radio, and television features.

I urge that such programs emphasize:

- the necessity for an all-out attack on the problems responsible for pockets of economic blight in both country and city;
- the continuing need to improve our land planning and land-use practices to preserve unspoiled countryside and make the fullest use of our developed land;
- the urgent need to curb pollution of land, water, and air on a national scale to safeguard our capacities to produce abundantly while maintaining an environment in which the products of society can be enjoyed by all Americans;
- the importance of further strengthening the economy of the family farm; and
- the fact that assuring tomorrow's food and fiber is a concern of every American today.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3868
WORLD LAW DAY, 1968

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

The year 1968 has been designated by the United Nations as International Human Rights Year, and I have so proclaimed it for the United States.

In this country and in many other nations of the world substantial progress has been made in expanding human rights in practice, as well as in principle.

Yet even during this Human Rights Year, the world has witnessed—on several continents—a series of tragic acts that have denied human rights by aggression, terror, starvation, and other forms of coercion. The conscience of the world has been stunned by these acts. Men are beginning to understand that the rule of law and justice is imperative if nations are not to perish under a reign of force and violence.

More than ever it is essential that the minds of men in every nation be focused upon the necessity for world peace through law if mankind is to realize the hopes and aspirations enshrined in the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

To that end, the World Conference on World Peace Through Law is meeting in Geneva this month. We hope and trust that the efforts of this eminent group of lawyers and judges will enhance the role of law and legal institutions—so that the means for peaceful settlement of disputes between men and nations may be achieved and accepted by all.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, believing that there should be set aside one day in Human Rights Year on which appropriate observance of the importance of the role of law to mankind's search for world peace and universal respect for human rights can be publicly recognized, do hereby proclaim September 16, 1968, as World Law Day in the United States. I call upon all citizens of the United States, all public and private officials, members of the legal profession, public and private organizations, and all men of good will to arrange public ceremonies on World Law Day in courts, schools and universities, and other public places in order that we may rededicate ourselves to fulfilling man's need of international law for world peace.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3869**NATIONAL HISPANIC HERITAGE WEEK, 1968****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

It is with special pride that I call the attention of my fellow citizens to the great contribution to our national heritage made by our people of Hispanic descent—not only in the fields of culture, business, and science, but also through their valor in battle.

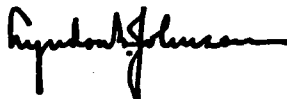
Several of our States and many of our cities proudly bear Hispanic names and continue Hispanic traditions that enrich our national life. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has given an example to the world by lifting the per capita income of its inhabitants through “Operation Bootstrap” from \$256 to \$1,047 in 10 years.

The people of Hispanic descent are the heirs of missionaries, captains, soldiers, and farmers who were motivated by a young spirit of adventure, and a desire to settle freely in a free land. This heritage is ours.

Wishing to pay special tribute to the Hispanic tradition, and having in mind the fact that our five Central American neighbors celebrate their Independence Day on the fifteenth of September and the Republic of Mexico on the sixteenth, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 1299, has requested the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the week including September 15 and 16 as National Hispanic Heritage Week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning September 15, 1968, as National Hispanic Heritage Week, and I call upon the people of the United States, especially the educational community, to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.

**Proclamation 3870****PROCLAMATION AMENDING PART 3 OF THE APPENDIX TO THE TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES WITH RESPECT TO THE IMPORTATION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 624), limitations have been imposed

by Presidential proclamations on the quantities of certain dairy products which may be imported into the United States in any quota year; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Section 102(3) of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, the President by Proclamation No. 3548 of August 21, 1963, proclaimed the additional import restrictions set forth in Part 3 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States; and

WHEREAS the import restrictions on certain dairy products set forth in Part 3 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States as proclaimed by Proclamation No. 3548 have been amended by Proclamation No. 3558 of October 5, 1963, Proclamation No. 3562 of November 26, 1963, Proclamation No. 3597 of July 7, 1964, Section 88 of the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 950), Proclamation No. 3709 of March 31, 1966, Proclamation No. 3790 of June 30, 1967, Proclamation No. 3822 of December 16, 1967, and Proclamation No. 3856 of June 10, 1968; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to said Section 22, the Secretary of Agriculture has advised me there is reason to believe that the articles for which import restrictions are hereinafter proclaimed are being imported, and are practically certain to be imported, under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with the price support program now conducted by the Department of Agriculture for milk and butterfat, and to reduce substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestic milk and butterfat; and

WHEREAS, under the authority of Section 22, I have requested the United States Tariff Commission to make an investigation with respect to this matter; and

WHEREAS the Secretary of Agriculture has determined and reported to me that a condition exists which requires emergency treatment with respect to the articles for which import restrictions are hereinafter proclaimed and that the limitations, hereinafter set forth, on the quantities of such articles which may be imported in a quota year should be imposed without awaiting the recommendations of the United States Tariff Commission with respect to such action; and

WHEREAS I find and declare that the articles for which import restrictions are hereinafter proclaimed are being imported and are practically certain to be imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective or materially interfere with the price support program now conducted by the Department of Agriculture for milk and butterfat, and to reduce substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestic milk and butterfat; and that a condition exists with respect thereto which requires emergency treatment and that the limitations, hereinafter set forth, on the quantities of such articles which may be imported in a quota year should be imposed without awaiting the recommendations of the United States Tariff Commission with respect to such action; and

WHEREAS I find and declare that for the purpose of the first proviso of Section 22(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, the representative period for imports of such articles is the calendar year 1967, except that the representative period for imports of the articles subject to the import quotas provided for in item 950.09B is the calendar years 1965 through 1967; and

WHEREAS I find and declare that the imposition of the import restrictions hereinafter proclaimed is necessary in order that the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of such articles will not render or tend to render ineffective or materially interfere with the price support program now conducted by the Department of Agriculture for milk and butterfat, or reduce substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestic milk and butterfat;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me as President, and in conformity with the provisions of Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, and the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, do hereby proclaim that Part 3 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States is amended as follows:

(1) headnote 3(a) is amended by adding a new subdivision as follows:

(iii) For the purposes of items 950.10A, 950.10B, and 950.10C of this part, the purchase price shall be determined by the District Director of Customs on the basis of the aggregate price received by the exporter, including all expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States, but excluding transportation, insurance, duty, and other charges incident to bringing the merchandise from the place of shipment from the country of exportation to the place of delivery in the United States.

(2) item 950.09 is redesignated 950.09A and a new item is inserted as follows:

950.09B Cheese and substitutes for cheese containing, or processed from, Edam and Gouda cheese:

For the 12-month period ending December 31, 1968-----

the quantity entered on or before the date of this proclamation, plus the following quantities:

<i>Country of Origin</i>	<i>Quota Quantity (In pounds)</i>
Denmark -----	514, 000
Ireland -----	99, 000
Netherlands -----	51, 000
Norway -----	110, 000
West Germany -----	154, 000
Other -----	17, 000

For each subsequent 12-month period, the following quantities:

<i>Country of Origin</i>	<i>Quota Quantity (In pounds)</i>
Denmark -----	1, 714, 000
Ireland -----	331, 000
Netherlands -----	169, 000
Norway -----	368, 000
West Germany -----	513, 000
Other -----	56, 000

(3) items 950.10A, 950.10B, and 950.10C are added following item 950.10, which read as follows:

Swiss or Emmenthaler cheese with eye formation; Gruyere-process cheese; and cheese and substitutes for cheese containing, or processed from, such cheeses; all the foregoing, if shipped otherwise than in pursuance to a purchase, or if having a purchase price under 47 cents per pound (see headnote 3(a) (iii) of this part):

950.10A Swiss or Emmenthaler cheese with eye
formation:
For the 12-month period ending De-
cember 31, 1968-----

the quantity entered on or
before the date of this
proclamation, plus the fol-
lowing quantities:

<i>Country of Origin</i>	<i>Quota Quantity (In pounds)</i>
Austria -----	291, 000
Denmark -----	183, 000
Finland -----	553, 000
Norway -----	110, 000
Switzerland -----	60, 000
West Germany -----	37, 000
Other -----	47, 000

For each subsequent 12-month period, the following quantities:

<i>Country of Origin</i>	<i>Quota Quantity (In pounds)</i>
Austria -----	972, 000
Denmark -----	609, 000
Finland -----	1, 843, 000
Norway -----	367, 000
Switzerland -----	200, 000
West Germany -----	124, 000
Other -----	156, 000

950.10B Other than Swiss or Emmenthaler
with eye formation:
For the 12-month period end-
ing December 31, 1968-----

the quantity entered on or
before the date of this
proclamation, plus the
following quantities:

<i>Country of Origin</i>	<i>Quota Quantity (In pounds)</i>
Austria -----	145, 000
Denmark -----	36, 000
Finland -----	455, 000
Switzerland -----	3, 000
West Germany -----	323, 000
Other -----	25, 000

For each subsequent 12-month period, the following quantities:

<i>Country of Origin</i>	<i>Quota Quantity (In pounds)</i>
Austria -----	483,000
Denmark -----	119,000
Finland -----	1,516,000
Switzerland -----	10,000
West Germany -----	1,078,000
Other -----	83,000
950.10C Cheeses and substitutes for cheese provided for in items 117.75 and 117.85, part 4C, schedule 1 (except cheese not containing cow's milk, whey cheese, and except articles within the scope of other import quotas provided for in this part); all the foregoing, if shipped otherwise than in pursuance to a purchase, or if having a purchase price under 47 cents per pound (see headnote 3(a) (iii) of this part):	

For the 12-month period ending
December 31, 1968-----

the quantity entered on or
before the date of this
proclamation, plus the
following quantities:

<i>Country of Origin</i>	<i>Quota Quantity (In pounds)</i>
Belgium -----	62,000
Denmark -----	2,690,000
Finland -----	337,000
France -----	279,000
Iceland -----	168,000
Ireland -----	45,000
Netherlands -----	17,000
Norway -----	67,000
Poland -----	619,000
Sweden -----	460,000
Switzerland -----	10,000
United Kingdom -----	82,000
West Germany -----	297,000
Other -----	116,000

For each subsequent 12-month period, the following quantities:

<i>Country of Origin</i>	<i>Quota Quantity (In pounds)</i>
Belgium -----	207,000
Denmark -----	8,966,000
Finland -----	1,124,000
France -----	931,000
Iceland -----	560,000
Ireland -----	151,000
Netherlands -----	56,000
Norway -----	222,000
Poland -----	2,064,000
Sweden -----	1,535,000
Switzerland -----	34,000
United Kingdom -----	274,000
West Germany -----	989,000
Other -----	388,000

The quotas established by this proclamation shall be applicable pending the report and recommendations of the Tariff Commission and action thereon by the President. Such quotas shall not be applicable to quantities of articles covered by this proclamation, which were exported to the United States, but not entered, prior to the date of this proclamation, to the extent such quantities are in excess of the quotas

therefor. Notwithstanding headnote 3(a) (i), import licenses shall not be required for articles subject to the quotas provided for in this proclamation for the 12-month period ending December 31, 1968.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3871

NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America's program of rehabilitation has brightened the hopes and lives of millions of our citizens who are handicapped by chronic illness or disability.

As a result of advanced medical knowledge, expanded treatment centers, and ingenious prosthetic devices, wounded veterans and disabled workers, children with defects from birth, and young persons injured in accidents can look forward to useful, productive lives.

The ultimate enrichment of the lives of our handicapped is the opportunity to work. Since World War II, over seven million handicapped have been hired by private industry, and nearly a quarter million have been hired by the Federal Government.

While these accomplishments are impressive, the goal of a job for every disabled person who seeks one has not yet been reached.

- Thousands of blind persons are unemployed.
- Many deaf men and women are in jobs far beneath their true capabilities.
- Epileptics remain the victims of public misinformation and misconception.
- Persons with cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, or muscular dystrophy have shockingly high unemployment rates.
- A disproportionate number of unemployed handicapped men and women are trapped in the urban slums and in the rural areas of our country.

The handicapped have come a long way. But all of us—and particularly those who have been spared crippling injury—must help in providing a still wider range of job opportunities for the handicapped.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress approved August 11, 1945 (59 Stat. 530), designating the first full week of October of each year as National Employ the Phys-

ically Handicapped Week, do hereby call upon the people of our Nation to observe the week beginning October 6, 1968, for such purpose.

During that week I urge all the Governors of States, mayors of cities, and other public officials, as well as leaders of industry, educational and religious groups, labor, civic, veterans', agricultural, women's, scientific, professional, and fraternal organizations, and all other interested organizations and individuals, including the handicapped themselves, to participate in this observance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3872

LEIF ERIKSON DAY, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

About one thousand years ago Leif Erikson and his band of Vikings sailed across the North Atlantic and landed on the shores of North America. These intrepid Norse seafarers had only crude navigational instruments, but they had an abundance of courage, energy, and perseverance.

These qualities continue to inspire millions of Americans who trace their ancestry to the countries of the Vikings.

At a time when man has embarked on new voyages of discovery in space and under the sea, it is especially appropriate that we recognize the epic story of the voyages of this great Norse hero.

I am honored to comply with the request of the Congress of the United States, in a joint resolution approved September 2, 1964 (78 Stat. 849), that the President proclaim October 9 in each year as Leif Erikson Day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Wednesday, October 9, 1968, as Leif Erikson Day; and I direct the appropriate Government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on that day.

I also invite the people of the United States to honor the memory of Leif Erikson on that day by holding appropriate exercises and ceremonies in schools and churches, or other suitable places.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3873
COLUMBUS DAY, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On October 12, we honor the memory of the great Italian navigator, Christopher Columbus, who sailed forth on uncharted seas in a voyage that was to change the history of the world.

The breadth of his imagination, the force of his determination, and the magnitude of his achievement have not dimmed with the passing of time.

We are all spiritual heirs of Christopher Columbus. His unbounded faith and courage are a part of the patrimony of every American.

In recognition of our debt to Columbus the Congress of the United States, by a joint resolution approved April 30, 1934 (48 Stat. 657), requested the President to proclaim October 12 of each year as Columbus Day for the observance of the anniversary of the discovery of America.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Saturday, October 12, 1968, as Columbus Day; and I invite the people of this Nation to observe that day in schools, churches, and other suitable places with appropriate ceremonies in honor of the great explorer.

I also direct that the flag of the United States be displayed on all public buildings on the appointed day in memory of Christopher Columbus.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3874

NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS WEEK, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

After nearly two centuries of our Nation's growth and development, forests still cover one-third of the American earth.

This enormous natural resource contributes significantly to the economic well-being of our Nation, and to other, equally important benefits in the form of water conservation, forage, recreation, and natural beauty.

So that these benefits may be available in increasing quantities and greater quality, all of us should contribute wherever and whenever we can to the renewal and wise use of our forests.

The Congress, in order to re-emphasize the importance and heritage of our forest resources, has by a joint resolution of September 13, 1960 (74 Stat. 898), designated the seven-day period beginning on the third Sunday of October in each year as National Forest Products Week, and has requested the President to issue annually a proclamation calling for the observance of that week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon the people of the United States to observe the week beginning October 20, 1968, as National Forest Products Week, with activities and ceremonies designed to direct public attention to the essential role that our forest resource plays in stimulating the advancement of our rural economy and the continued growth and prosperity of the entire Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3875

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH WEEK

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America's unusual health-care system, in which private and public agencies and organizations work together in common cause, has been a principal factor in insuring and improving the Nation's health. This system has evolved over many years, changing and adapting to advances in research and technology and to a growing national commitment to good health for all.

Though a great deal remains to be done if that commitment is to be honored—especially among poor families—we have seen almost revolutionary progress in providing better health to most Americans during the past few years:

- The death rate among babies in their first year of life reached a new low of 22 deaths for every 1,000 live births last year—down 15 percent from 1960.
- Boys and girls grow up today largely free from the threat of polio, measles, and other potentially crippling diseases of childhood.
- One of every three cancer patients is saved today.

—Twenty million older Americans are protected by Medicare; 8 million have already received hospital benefits from this program.

In the evolution of our health services system, there has remained one constant—the family physician. Today, as a century ago, he bears a unique responsibility. He continues to be the source of treatment and comfort when illness and accidents occur. He is also the crucial link today between the family and the highly specialized services of modern health science.

To further focus national attention upon the accomplishments of our health care system and the central role played by the family physician in the maintenance of superior medical care for all Americans, the Congress by House Joint Resolution 1404 has requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the week of November 17 through 23, 1968, as National Family Health Week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning November 17, 1968, as National Family Health Week. I call upon the people of the United States, the medical and health professions, and other interested organizations and groups to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3876

CHILD HEALTH DAY, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

For most children in America, the future promises full, productive, healthy lives.

Over the years, American medicine, science, and social services have combined to create a society with fewer fatal and crippling diseases, a long life expectancy, better nutrition, and more fruitful opportunities for work and leisure.

Infant mortality has reached its lowest rate since we began to keep reliable records: It is 12 percent below its level five years ago.

Through vaccination programs, we have cut by one-half the number of children who suffer from polio, diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough. We are on the verge of eliminating measles totally.

Yet, far too many American children are born with only a dim prospect of sharing in America's promise—because they are born into poverty. And today, 12 million Americans under 18 years old live in poverty.

We still rank only 15th among advanced nations in our effort to reduce infant deaths.

These are compelling reasons for paying special attention to unfinished business in child health.

We cannot allow one American child to be denied the benefits of our knowledge and common effort.

All of our children must have the opportunity to develop their abilities and talents to their fullest. This is their birthright, and we must protect it.

To demonstrate national concern for the well-being of our children, the Congress has directed the President to proclaim annually the first Monday in October as Child Health Day.

This day is also an appropriate time to salute the work which the United Nations, through its specialized agencies, and the United Nations Children's Fund are doing to build better health for children around the world.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Monday, October 7, 1968, as Child Health Day. I invite all persons, all agencies and organizations concerned for the welfare of the world's children to unite on that day in actions that will bring strength and recognition to efforts which foster better child health.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3877

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The twentieth century is rightly regarded as the era of science and technology. Scientific achievements and technological advances have radically altered the conditions of life for most men on our planet. Relations between men, and between man and his environment, have been permanently changed by events that began in the scientific laboratory.

As a result of this revolution in knowledge, it has become possible for all men to be adequately fed, clothed, and sheltered; for new energy resources to be committed to man's use; for information to be spread broadly and instantaneously to the remotest regions of the earth.

It has also become possible for man to destroy himself; for local aggression to be converted into global catastrophe; for mis-information and demagoguery to reach millions, and to shape their political destinies.

The scientific and technological revolution offers man unparalleled opportunities to liberate—or to enslave—his spirit. He can gain his freedom from physical want, and lose his identity in the prosperous streets of great cities. He can move his family to a healthier and more spacious environment, and lose the sense of community with his fellow men. He can free more hours for leisure activity, and find those hours empty and purposeless.

Thus his spirit lives in a state of crisis. In the midst of that crisis—as in days long ago, before “science and technology” were common words to his tongue—man cries out for meaning, for guidance, for assurance that his spirit is of value. In the midst of baffling change, he longs for enduring values. In the impersonal rush of his days, he seeks a sign that he is known, and accepted, as a unique person.

In this era of science and technology, we have set aside a day of prayer. Let us use it to thank God for the blessings of human industry and ingenuity, and to seek His strength, His love, and His guidance in the crisis of our spirit.

The Congress, by a joint resolution of April 17, 1952, provided that the President “shall set aside and proclaim a suitable day each year, other than a Sunday, as a National Day of Prayer, on which the people of the United States may turn to God in prayer and meditation at churches, in groups, and as individuals.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby set aside Wednesday, October 16, 1968, as National Day of Prayer, 1968.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3878

UNITED NATIONS DAY, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On October 24, 1968, the world will mark the twenty-third birthday of the United Nations.

Our commitment to that organization has been a continuing element of our foreign policy since the U.N. was founded, in 1945. Distinguished Americans of both parties represented our country in the framing of its Charter. Democrats and Republicans alike continued to represent our country in the councils of the United Nations. Together they have contributed to its objectives—the peaceful settlement of disputes, economic and social progress, the control of nuclear armaments, the growth of international law, and the protection of human rights.

The cause of human rights is receiving special notice in the United Nations this year, for it was 20 years ago that the General Assembly adopted a landmark document, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. To mark that anniversary, 1968 has been designated as International Human Rights Year.

As we take stock of the work of the United Nations, let us not be beguiled either by easy optimism or by blind pessimism. Let us look squarely at both its successes and its disappointments. Above all, we must not forget that the cause of peace and progress, in this age of mingled hope and danger, requires nations to reject aggression in favor of conciliation and cooperation—of which the United Nations offers the greatest common instrument. Not by arms, but by giving life and practice to the principles of peace, will men find the peace and security in which freedom can flourish.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Thursday, October 24, 1968, as United Nations Day, and I urge the citizens of this Nation to observe that day by means of such community programs as will contribute to a realistic understanding of the aims, problems, and achievements of the United Nations and its associated organizations.

I also call upon officials of the Federal and State Governments and upon local officials to encourage citizen groups and agencies of communication—press, radio, television, and motion pictures—to engage in special and appropriate observance of United Nations Day this year in cooperation with the United Nations Association of the United States of America and other interested organizations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3879**RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANT PART WHICH HARRY S. TRUMAN
PLAYED IN THE CREATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

By Proclamation No. 3878, I proclaimed October 24, 1968, as United Nations Day, and urged the citizens of this Nation to observe that day by appropriate community programs.

It is especially fitting that, on United Nations Day, Americans should recall the significant part which President Harry S. Truman played in the creation of the United Nations, and the continued support which he gave to that Organization during his term of office.

Some of Harry S. Truman's first decisions when he became President on the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt concerned the United Nations Conference in San Francisco. From the day the Conference met on April 25, 1945, to draft the United Nations Charter, until it concluded two months later, President Truman gave close direction to the work of our delegation and climaxed the proceedings with an historic address at the closing session of the Conference.

President Truman knew that an effective world organization was needed to prevent a repetition of the devastation wrought by two World Wars. Under his direction, the United States proposed that the development of nuclear energy take place under United Nations control. Through the Point Four Program and in other ways, he projected the United Nations into the field of economic and social development. His concern for human rights led him to appoint Eleanor Roosevelt as the United States spokesman on human rights. Mrs. Roosevelt helped draft the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, whose 20th anniversary we celebrate this year.

President Truman never flinched in the exercise of United States responsibility in and through the United Nations. Had he not resolutely supported United Nations opposition to the attack on the Republic of Korea in 1950, other aggressive adventures would have been encouraged, and the United Nations would be a far less effective body. He was alert to every possibility for using the United Nations on behalf of peace and justice—whether in Iran, Greece, the Middle East, Kashmir, or elsewhere.

The United States and the world owe much to President Truman's interest in the United Nations. It is right that the Congress should have, by a joint resolution approved October 11th authorized and requested that I issue a proclamation recognizing this fact on October 24—United Nations Day. It is my great pleasure to do so.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby urge the citizens of this Nation in their observances of United Nations Day 1968 to give special recognition to the significant part which Harry S. Truman played in the creation of the United Nations and to recall those qualities of character, responsibility and leadership which caused him to support

the United Nations in its efforts to keep the peace, and to promote the rule of law and the prevalence of social justice among all men.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3880

VETERANS DAY, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Fifty years ago this fall, on November 11, 1918, America and her allies won a great victory after hard and cruel combat. That Armistice Day half a century past ended history's first World War, and struck in the world's hearts the hope of enduring peace.

After little more than a generation, that fragile hope was extinguished in the flames of World War II. And hardly had its guns been stilled when another conflict—in Korea—revealed in anguish that aggression could threaten the community of men in 1950 no less than in 1917 or 1941.

Today, Pershing's young doughboys are living in the golden years of their retirement. The warriors of World War II and Korea are slipping into middle age. A thousand battlefields, stretching in time and place from Chateau-Thierry to the slopes of Suribachi to the streets of Seoul are consecrated ground, where Americans fought—and many fell—to defy aggression, to preserve freedom, to protect the security of their people.

Now America's sons are waging that same bitter fight anew. They stand on alien land, as their fathers and their grandfathers stood before them, to deny aggression its hope of conquest, to keep freedom from dying under an invader's heel, to give us all the priceless right to live secure and safe. They are trained and equipped better than any American force before them. But their stand is no less harsh and lonely. Their courage and their spirit are the equal of any generation's. And their sacrifices, in our name and in the cause of all we cherish, are as hard as men have ever made on the battlefields of war.

We provide material benefits to the veterans of all our wars. We have continually extended and improved those benefits to meet more fully the debt we owe them.

But each year we also pause to pay them another kind of tribute. In our prayers and thoughts and ceremonies, we honor the men to whom we owe our safety, our freedom, and the continued existence of our Nation. For this purpose, Congress has designated the eleventh

of November as a legal holiday to be known as Veterans Day, and has dedicated it to the cause of world peace (Act of May 13, 1938, 52 Stat. 351, as amended (5 U.S.C. 6103)).

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, urge the people of this nation to join in commemorating Monday, November 11, 1968, as Veterans Day with suitable observances.

I direct the appropriate officials of the Government to arrange for the display of the flag of the United States on all public buildings on that day; and I request the officials of Federal, State, and local governments, and civic and patriotic organizations, to give their enthusiastic leadership and support to appropriate public ceremonies throughout the nation.

I ask that all citizens of every age take part in these observances which honor those whose unqualified loyalty and patriotism have preserved our freedom.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 23rd day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3881

THANKSGIVING DAY, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Americans, looking back on the tumultuous events of 1968, may be more inclined to ask God's mercy and guidance than to offer Him thanks for his blessings.

There are many events in this year that deserve our remembrance, and give us cause for thanksgiving:


- the endurance and stability of our democracy, as we prepare once more for an orderly transition of authority;
- the renewed determination, on the part of millions of Americans, to bridge our divisions;
- the beginning of talks with our adversaries, that will, we pray, lead to peace in Vietnam;
- the increasing prosperity of our people, including those who were denied any share in America's blessings in the past;
- the achievement of new breakthroughs in medical science, and new victories over disease.

These events inspire not only the deepest gratitude, but confidence that our nation, the beneficiary of good fortune beyond that of any nation in history, will surmount its present trials and achieve a more just society for its people.

In this season, let us offer more than words of thanksgiving to God. Let us resolve to offer Him the best that is within us—tolerance, respect for life, faith in the destiny of all men to live in peace.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, in consonance with Section 6103 of Title 5 of the United States Code designating the fourth Thursday of November in each year as Thanksgiving Day, do hereby proclaim Thursday, November 28, 1968 as a day of national thanksgiving.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3882

HUMAN RIGHTS WEEK

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

This year has marked the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights—set forth in 1948 by the United Nations as a common standard for all mankind. It has been a year for thoughtful men in every continent to rededicate themselves to strengthening and extending the rights of man.

The United States has been a world leader in the struggle for human rights. The ideals which the Declaration of Human Rights embodies gave birth to our Nation almost two centuries ago. Our concern for individual freedom is deep, abiding and genuine. It is the very foundation of the American system.

The doctrine is guaranteed by our Constitution, by legislation enacted by the Congress, by decisions of the Supreme Court and by Executive action. But today more than ever, its promises must be matched by practice. Equal rights must be translated into equal opportunities.

Education about human rights must start in the home and continue from kindergarten through graduate school. Our schools and colleges must grasp the meaning of their responsibility to teach the history of the long struggle for human rights.

Human rights will take a firmer place in international law as all nations, including our own, ratify human rights conventions.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 10, 1968, as Human Rights Day, and December 15, 1968, as Bill of Rights Day, and call upon the people of the United States to observe the week of December 10-17 as Human Rights Week.

In observance of Human Rights Week, I call upon the American people and upon all agencies of government—Federal, State, and local—to pay homage to our great heritage of liberty, to seek to understand the human rights that we now enjoy, and to respect the rights of others.

I urge all our schools and colleges to encourage understanding of the Bill of Rights and the Universal Declaration of Rights to instill in our younger citizens respect for these basic principles.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



Proclamation 3883

WRIGHT BROTHERS DAY, 1968

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Sixty-five years ago, two bicycle makers—two amazingly inventive and perserving young brothers from Ohio—made four flights in one day with a machine that was heavier than air and propelled by motor.

Their first journey was shorter than the floor of the giant C-5 cargo ship that was test flown earlier this year. But those brief flights, in the sand hill area outside Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, on December 17, 1903, launched the air age. They changed mankind's way of life.

Orville and Wilbur Wright gave their names to history. Through their determination to master the secret of flight, they symbolized American ingenuity and courage. It is fitting that we should commemorate their achievement, as we enjoy the tremendous advances in convenient travel that have evolved from it.

To this end, the Congress by a joint resolution approved December 17, 1963 (77 Stat. 402), has designated the seventeenth day of December of each year as Wright Brothers Day, and has requested the President to issue annually a proclamation inviting the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon the people of this

Nation, and their local and national government officials, to observe Wright Brothers Day, December 17, 1968, with appropriate ceremonies and activities, both to recall the accomplishments of the Wright Brothers and to provide a stimulus to aviation in this country and throughout the world.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be "Lyndon B. Johnson". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.